

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1. (Currently Amended) Granulate comprising:
fragments of a sintered body that is sintered from a crushed blow-molded glass, with a number of inclusions of at least one active substance on ~~the~~ broken surfaces of granulate, which active substance is embedded as a grain in the sintered body and can interact with ~~the sintered body~~ toxins upon contact with the toxins.

2. (Currently Amended) Method of producing a granulate comprising fragments of sintered body that is sintered from a crushed blow-molded glass, with a number of inclusions of a least one active substance on ~~the~~ broken surfaces of granulate, which active substance is embedded as a grain in the sintered body and can interact with ~~the sintered body~~ toxins upon contact with the toxins, the method comprising:

mixing a granular active substance with the crushed blow-molded glass, and sintering one layer of this mixture and then breaking the sintered layer.

3. (Currently Amended) Granulate according to claim 1, wherein the active substance, ~~in particular metallic iron~~, is present primarily in a grain size of between 1 micrometer and 2000 micrometers, preferably between 10 micrometers and 200 micrometers.

4. (Previously Presented) Granulate according to claim 1, wherein the active substance iron is in metallic form.

5. (Previously Presented) Granulate according to claim 4, comprising: iron as an active substance and an average grain size of the iron of between 20 and 1000 micrometers, preferably between 20 and 500 micrometers, especially preferably between 40 and 400 micrometers, in particular between 50 and 200 micrometers.

6. (Previously Presented) Granulate according to claim 5, comprising a content of fine-grained, metallic iron of between 0.5 and 8% by weight, preferably between 1 and 4% by weight.

7. (Previously Presented) Granulate according to claim 6, wherein the inclusions are fine-grained and are distributed homogeneously.

8. (Previously Presented) Granulate according to claim 1, wherein sintered body has cavities.

9. (Previously Presented) Granulate according to claim 1, wherein the glass is obtained from glass wastes.

10. (Previously Presented) Granulate according to claim 1, wherein the sintered body is foamed.

11. (Original) Granulate according to claim 10, wherein the foaming is achieved with a foaming agent that has a reductive effect during foaming.

12. (Previously Presented) Granulate according to claim 11, wherein granulate that consists of foam glass is broken, and its outer surface is formed essentially by foam glass pores that are broken up by several concave partial areas of pore surfaces.

13. (Previously Presented) Granulate according to claim 12, wherein foam glass has macropores and micropores in walls between macropores, and granulate has closed micropores.

14. (Previously Presented) Granulate according to claim 13, wherein granulate that consists of closed-cell foam glass is broken.

15. (Previously Presented) Granulate according to claim 1, comprising a maximum pore size of foam glass that corresponds to at least the grain size of foam glass granulate.

16. (Previously Presented) Granulate according to claim 15, wherein a compressive strength of the foam glass fragments of more than 2 N/mm², preferably of more than 4 N/mm², especially preferably of more than 6 N/mm².

17. (Previously Presented) Granulate according to claim 15, comprising a water-soluble additive as an active substance in the form of grains embedded in foam glass.

18. (Previously Presented) Granulate according to claim 17, wherein magnesium oxide or magnesium hydroxide is embedded as a water-soluble additive in the glass matrix of foam glass.

19. (Previously Presented) Granulate according to claim 1, wherein iron particles are present as chips in the granulate.

20. (Previously Presented) Granulate according to claim 19, wherein iron particles that consist of stainless steel are present.

21. (Previously Presented) Granulate according to claim 1, wherein grains of activated carbon are present as active substances.

22. (Previously Presented) Granulate according to claim 1, wherein grains of zeolites are present as active substances.

23. (Previously Presented) Granulate according to claim 1, wherein in addition, one or more of the following substances are present in the granulate: aluminum powder, magnesium powder.

24. (Previously Presented) Granulate according to claim 1, wherein a halogen compound, an oxide, hydroxide, sulfate, carbonate or a phosphate is present as an active substance, especially such a one of sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, or iron.

25. (Previously Presented) Granulate according to claim 1, comprising a specific weight of water-filled granulate of 1000 ± 200 kg/m³.

26. (Previously Presented) Granulate according to claim 1, comprising a metallic iron portion of more than 6% by weight of dry weight, preferably between 6 and 20, and especially preferably between 7 and 10% by weight.

27. (Previously Presented) Granulate according to claim 10, wherein the foam glass that consists of a powder mixture is sintered, which powder mixture contains glass powder, a foaming agent that forms gas under the action of heat, and a fine-grained active substance, in particular metallic iron powder.

28. (Previously Presented) Granulate according to claim 1, comprising a common grain size of all fragments between dust and 64 mm, preferably between 1 and 32 mm.

29. (Currently Amended) Granulate according to claim 28, ~~in particular for water renovation~~, comprising a grain size of between 2 and 8 mm, preferably between 2 and 4 mm.

30. (Previously Presented) Bulk material with a granulate according to claim 1, having a grading curve, in particular a Fuller grading curve with the grain sizes of between dust and 64 mm, preferably between 1 mm and 32 mm.

31. (Currently Amended) Process for the production of a sintered glass granulate, ~~in which glass powder that contains blow-molded glass is produced~~, the process comprising:

producing a glass powder from blow-molded glass or glass waste;

mixing the glass powder and a granular active substance with one another, ~~which active substance can interact with the latter after a temporary heating to about 900 degrees upon contact with toxins;~~

heating a resulting powder mixture in a furnace~~[[,]]~~ to produce a sintered glass;

cooling the sintered glass; and

breaking the sintered glass into fragments, wherein upon temporary heating to about 900 degrees, the active substance used in the mixture becomes capable of interacting with toxins upon contact with the toxins that may be suspended or dissolved in water.

32. (Original) Process according to claim 31, wherein the glass powder and the active substance are mixed with water, and the moist mixture is sintered.

33. (Original) Process according to claim 31 for the production of foam glass, in which the glass powder and a fine-grained foaming agent that forms gas under the action of heat and the granular active substance are homogeneously mixed with one another, and the mixture is foamed in a furnace.

34. (Previously Presented) Process according to claim 31, wherein the active substance is an iron powder whose average grain size is preferably between 20 and 1000 micrometers, especially preferably between 20 and 500 micrometers, quite especially preferably between 40 and 400 micrometers, or else between 50 and 200 micrometers.

35. (Currently Amended) Process according to claim 34, wherein the foam glass production is carried out under reductive conditions.

36. (Currently Amended) Method for producing an inorganically- or organically-bonded construction material, ~~in particular foam-glass-concrete~~, the method comprising:

producing a foamed granulate having fragments of a sintered body that is sintered from a crushed blow-molded glass, with a number of inclusions of at least one active substance on the broken surfaces of granulate, which active substance

is embedded as a grain in the sintered body and is capable of interacting with toxins ~~can interact with the sintered body~~ upon contact with the toxins, and
adding the granulate to an inorganically or organically bonded construction material.

37. (Currently Amended) Method for producing an inorganically- or organically-bonded construction material, ~~in particular sintered glass concrete~~; the method comprising:

producing a granulate having fragments of a sintered body that is sintered from a crushed blow-molded glass, with a number of inclusions of at least one active substance on the broken surfaces of granulate, which active substance is embedded as a grain in the sintered body and is capable of interacting with toxins ~~can interact with the sintered body~~ upon contact with the toxins, and

adding the granulate to an inorganically or organically bonded construction material.

38. (Currently Amended) Method for producing loose feedstock, ~~e.g., for perimeter insulations, drainage, earth retaining walls or roads~~, the method comprising:

producing a granulate having fragments of a sintered body that is sintered from a crushed blow-molded glass, with a number of inclusions of a least one active substance on the broken surfaces of granulate, which active substance is embedded as a grain in the sintered body and is capable of interacting with toxins ~~can interact with the sintered body~~ upon contact with the toxins,

producing loose feedstock from the granulate, wherein the sintered body is foamed.

39. (Currently Amended) Method for treating an environmentally-sensitive area, ~~in particular an area in contact with ground water, surface water or drinking water, e.g., in hydraulic engineering, in underground structures and in building construction;~~ the method comprising:

producing a foamed granulate having fragments of a sintered body that is sintered from a crushed blow-molded glass, with a number of inclusions of at least one active substance on the broken surfaces of granulate, which active substance is embedded as a grain in the sintered body and is capable of interacting with toxins ~~can interact with the sintered body~~ upon contact with the toxins[.]; and applying the granulate to the environmentally sensitive ~~areas~~area.

40. (Currently Amended) Method for treating an environmentally-sensitive area, ~~in particular an area in contact with ground water, surface water or drinking water, e.g., in hydraulic engineering, in underground structures and in building construction;~~ the method comprising:

producing a foamed granulate having fragments of a sintered body that is sintered from a crushed blow-molded glass, with a number of inclusions of at least one active substance on the broken surfaces of granulate, which active substance is embedded as a grain in the sintered body and is capable of interacting with toxins ~~can interact with the sintered body~~ upon contact with the toxins[.]; and applying the granulate to the environmentally sensitive ~~areas~~area.

41. (Currently Amended) Method for purifying waste water in a multi-stage industrial or municipal sewage treatment plant, the method comprising:

producing a granulate having fragments of a sintered body that is sintered from a crushed blow-molded glass, with a number of inclusions of at least one active substance on the broken surfaces of granulate, which active substance is embedded as a grain in the sintered body and is capable of interacting with toxins ~~can interact with the sintered body~~ upon contact with the toxins[.]; and
purifying waste water with the granulate.

42. (Currently Amended) Method to filter out floating particles and/or to bind dissolved toxins comprising:

producing a granulate having fragments of a sintered body that is sintered from a crushed blow-molded glass, with a number of inclusions of at least one active substance on the broken surfaces of granulate, which active substance is embedded as a grain in the sintered body and is capable of interacting with toxins ~~can interact with the sintered body~~ upon contact with the toxins[.]; and
filtering floating particles and/or binding dissolved toxins with the granulate.

43. (Currently Amended) Method for renovating drinking water, storm water or for preparing street waste water comprising:

producing a granulate having fragments of a sintered body that is sintered from a crushed blow-molded glass, with a number of inclusions of at least one active substance on the broken surfaces of granulate, which active substance is

embedded as a grain in the sintered body and is capable of interacting with toxins
~~can interact with the sintered body~~ upon contact with the toxins[.]; and
renovating drinking water or storm water, or preparing street waste [.] water
with the granulate.

44. (Currently Amended) Method for destroying or binding endocrine
toxins in ~~waste water or drinking~~ water comprising:

producing a granulate having fragments of a sintered body that is sintered
from a crushed blow-molded glass, with a number of inclusions of at least one
active substance on the broken surfaces of granulate, which active substance is
embedded as a grain in the sintered body and is capable of interacting with toxins
~~can interact with the sintered body~~ upon contact with the toxins; and

destroying or binding endocrine toxins in ~~waste water or drinking~~ water with
the granulate.

45. (Currently Amended) Granulate according to claim 1, wherein the
active substance is capable of interacting with toxins which are suspended or
dissolved in water.

46. (New) Use of the granulate according to claim 1 for perimeter
insulation.

47. (New) Use of the granulate according to claim 1 for drainage.

48. (New) Use of the granulate according to claim 1 for earth retaining walls or roads.

49. (New) Use of the granulate according to claim 1 as construction material in an area in contact with ground water, surface water or drinking water.

50. (New) Use of the granulate according to claim 1 for hydraulic engineering.

51. (New) Use of the granulate according to claim 1 for underground structures and in building construction.

52. (New) Use of the granulate according to claim 1 for water renovation.

53. (New) Use of the granulate according to claim 1 for producing a foam glass concrete or sintered glass concrete.

54. (New) Use of the granulate according to claim 1 for destroying or binding endocrine toxins in waste water or drinking water.

55. (New) Use of the granulate according to claim 28 for water renovation.

56. (New) Use of the granulate according to claim 29 for water renovation.